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Mr. Newlin should be careful not to swell those factory straw votes beyond the limits of the pay rolls of the factories

A lawyer of several years' practice, like Mr. Holtzman, ought to know that the value of record ovidence does not depend on the personality of the men who produce

Even Ames, of Minneapolis, seems able hnicalities to delay the course of In his case, surely, half the value of stern justice lies in the promptness with which it is administered.

The campaign of municipal reform that out with the idea of procuring to beat Mr. Bookwalter for mayor an unexpected turn. It was not expected that the record of the "re form' candidate would be investigated with such interesting results.

A pile of refuse exploded at Menasha, Wis., and killed a few people. When that garbage composed of the Demoratic platform, the Keach interviews and the Holtzman promises and the Polster Anally explodes through sheer force of the expansive "hot air" contained therein, there will be a number of dead ones around Indianapolis

If the merger of the wholesale grocery should become general it would raise a serious question as to whether the people could afford to have so large a share of their food supply controlled by a single corporation. The power of the steel trust would not be in the same class with such an organization as this, if it could be per-

If the report from Paris be true that Great Britain has consented to a French protectorace over Morocco, a question o large importance and one that might, un be regarded as settled. It will only that France shall have free hand in Morocco, but also that no ol ections on the part of France, shall be raised to the continued occupation of Egypt by Great Britain.

Former Vice President Adlal E. Steven son delivered an address at the dedication of a new courthouse in Bloomington, Ill in which he made a strong appeal for the ent of law and suppression of the mob spirit. In referring to some of the great men who had practiced law in Mc anty he closed by saying: "An other name, greater than any yet spoken, our lips-that of Abraham Lincoln can be uttered or withheld that could add to or detract from his imperish-His name is the common heritage of all people and all times."

Just as the "bike" sulky was responsible for clipping four seconds off the trotting record, it seems not at all unlikely that the "wind shield" is responsible for the two-minute mark of Lou Dillon and Major Delmar and the 1:57 pacing record of Prince There is something in the complaint of the owner of Dan Patch that such are analogous to the freak bicycle. nade behind moving trains, and is right in declaring that there a line drawn somewhere on the devices used for increasing ut that there has been real improvement in horseflesh also was demonstrated a few days ago, when Lou Dillon trotted a mile in 2:04% under precisely the aditions Mand S. had to contend

A dispatch in the Sunday Journal fron Paris, Ill., said that broom corn cannot bought in the central Illinois district to-day ton, with indications that the go still higher. Considerable n is grown in Kansas and Oklathere present prices range from with corn, yet a new broom is for some reason or other is mainly localized. Illinois has long been the leading State in production. According to the last census the three States of Illinois, Kansas and Missouri and the Territory of Okladuced more than 87 per cent. of all and Indiana 384,170 pounds. Kansas 3.00.70. There are ten counties in Illinois,

was 50 per cent of the entire crop of the a ton exceedingly profitable-and why its production should be so localized is not understood.

MR. HOLTZMAN'S DEFENSE. In his speech at the Ninth ward meeting

Saturday night Mr. Holtzman gave a little variety to his keynote speech by trying to answer the charges made against him by the committee appointed to investigate his record as prosecuting attorney. The word "charges" hardly fits the case, as the report of the committee is simply a presentation of facts. Instead, therefore, of answering charges Mr. Holtzman's speech was an attempt to explain his record Charges can be denied, and the denia stands till the charges are proved. An ficial record cannot be disposed of by denial, and can only be met by some sort of explanation. The facts presented in the committee's report, copied word for word and figure by figure from the official record, with references to page, entry and number of the case, put the burden of proof on Mr. Holtzman to explain why he did not perform his duty as prosecuting attorney. These extracts from the record showed that during his four years as prosecutor there were 305 cases of violation of the liquor law on the docket, of which seventy-six were nollied-that is, dismissed by Mr. Holtzman; 109 were indefinitely postponed by the prosecutor and thirty-six were never brought to trial, making 226 cases that were wiped off the docket out of a total of 305 filed. Of the entire number only twenty-two were brought to trial, and of these there were only eleven convictions. During the same period there were thirtyfive cases for violation of the gambling laws, of which three were nollied, twenty were indefinitely postponed by the prosecutor, eight pleaded guilty and five were found not guilty. Not one was

through the efforts of the prosecutor.

Such facts as these do not need to be

accompanied by charges. Upon their face they constitute an arraignment far more damaging than any charges could be. That Mr. Holtzman realized this is shown by the fact that in the next speech he made, within twelve hours after the report of the committee was published, he filed his defense, and what a defense it was! It is safe to say that no public official shown by records to have been derelict in his duty ever made a weaker one. It consisted of an attack on the personnel of the committee and abuse by them for publishing the facts. Mr. Holtzman did not deny the entries made by the clerk of the court, of which he was prosecutor, for he could not. did not question the accuracy of a single figure or date. He did not deny that time after time he had sponged the docket clean by dismissing liquor cases by the score. He did not claim that the committee had misrepresented a single fact. He simply abused the committee. "Who are these men?" he asked, as if they were on trial and not he. "I can dispose of them in very short order," and he disposed of them by saying that one is the law partner of Fred Joss, another is treasurer of the Republican city committee, and the third is president of the Park Board under the present administration. This was Mr. Holtzman's answer to an array of facts copied from the court records, which, if they had been have caused a demand for his impeachthe members of the committee is that they them will plead guilty to the charge, but that does not detract from the force of not make Mr. Holtzman's record; he made it himself. They did not make the entries in the docket; they were made by the clerk of the court. All they did was to dig out, copy, compile and publish the facts. That they are Republicans or even partisans has nothing to do with the case, and the fact that Mr. Holtzman did not attempt any other defense than this shows that he has none. By his own record he stands convicted, either of gross neglect or gross betrayal of official duty in the interest of

favored classes of law breakers. THE HOLTZMAN RECORD.

The News vociferates that it is not the issue, and points out that each of the three of the Republican city committee has some official or business connection with the Republican committee or the administration. Mr. Holtzman himself makes no further auswer to the statement of his record as prosecutor than to say that two of the pollied cases in his term were against a member of this committee, conducting a large rental agency, charged with renting property for immoral use, and that the two cases were nollied for want of evidence of knowledge as to what the property was to be used for on the part of the agent. Concerning the long list of cases against gamblers, saloon keepers, dive keepers, wineroom men and keepers of immoral houses that were nollied or dropped without any formality he has nothing to say.

Both Mr. Holtzman and his chief organ beg the question, as the Journal views it. and, as it believes, it will appear to every man whose anxiety is not to see one political party or another successful in a municipal campaign, but to see clean and honest government in Indianapolis and such enforcement of the law as will make life and property safe and the morals of the community as decent as may be. From this point of view it is fully as important to know whether the public career of Mr. Holtzman has been such as to assure us that he will enforce the law and give hones government, as it is to know whether Mr. Bookwalter is now doing these things. Whether the members of the special committee had personal motives in looking up portance. Neither is what they think of the purposes and methods of the Citizens' League a matter of much moment just at present, and it is not unlikely that the average busy man skipped their preface entirely and went to the meat of their report, giving the number and character of the cases Mr. Holtzman did not prosecute for one reason or another, and referring to the court records so fully that anybody may verify their figures, if disinclined to believe them-and certainly anybody that believes even the least important of Holtzman's promises about enforcing the law ought to go to the records of the Criminal Court and look

Does the leopard change its spots? Were amount of broom corn than the entire State | the saloonkeepers and gamblers and dive- | ufe," she said, bitterly, "I thought you intended |

of Indiana. Coles county, Illinois, produced | keepers and barflies led by Keach and Pol- to measure it by candle power instead of 23,948,030 pounds, and Coles, with two other | ster all dreaming when they fought Mccounties, produced 45,532,340 pounds, which | Cullough in the Democratic primaries, because, to use their own expression, he had "frosted feet," and whooped things up for "Johnny" Holtzman? Not for a minute: They knew their man thoroughly. He has never been out of touch with them since he "made good" with them so handsomely while in the prosecutor's office. Did not Life. they enjoy the "hot air" in the platform and nominating speech thoroughly, and did they not understand, as well as Holtzman, that it was all meant to catch the votes of the people within the Republican party that objected to Mr. Bookwalter, because his Puck. administration is too liberal?

The Journal has objected on this score as much as anybody, but it is neither blind nor of short memory. It knows that Bookwalter has suppressed "policy," and that, talk as much as the News will, there is and has been less gambling under his administration than we had under Sullivan or Taggart, and less than we would have under Holtzman. And it further understands the difficulties in his way in suppressing winerooms and dives, but Mr. Bookwalter's administration in this branch of government has been an improvement on both Sullivar and Taggart, and is better than there i

any reason to hope for under Holtzman. Would Mr. Holizman give stern and uncompromising enforcement of the law and use the power of this high fice to suppress vice and immorality? Let the long list of cases of those engaged in debauching this community for the dirty money won by crime nollied or informally dropped by Prosecutor Holtzman answer what Mayor Holtzman, prime favorite of this same criminal element, would do when

The New York weekly bank statement gives all the light that is necessary on the bad slump in the stock market during the week. There was a heavy decrease in both the deposit and loan accounts, which means that Western banks had withdrawn more of their New York deposits, and New York banks had, therefore, called more street loans, and speculators had thrown overboard more securities to meet these calls. When New Yorkers learn to quit speculating so heavily with other people's money. deposited with them for safe keeping, possibly they will cease to suffer so heavily when their creditors take a notion that they need the money. Not all the money that is being withdrawn from New York bank these days is being used for moving the crops. Not a few of the people to whor the money belongs are using it to buy being "digested." but the process is give ing Wall street a very acute case of the

If Mr. Holtzman's defense against the damaging disclosure of his record should be held good, viz., that the members of the committee who brought out the facts are politically opposed to him, Mr. Bookwalter could make the same defense against any report made or to be made by the Citizens' League. Personally the mem bers of the League, estimable as they are, do not stand any higher than the members of the Republican committee who investigated Mr. Holtzman's record, and it will hardly be denied that the Citizens' League is as openly opposed to Bookwalter as the other committee is to Holtzman. The Republican committee has set the pace by giving facts in Mr. Heltzman's record. If the Citizens' League ignores these facts and tries to break their force the facts they have brought out. They did | newspaper charges against Mr. Bookwalter

Careful readers of the Journal probably read an article in the Sunday edition copied Dr. Isador Singer. Dr. Singer is one of the most learned, consistent and progressive Jews in the United States. His article was a plea for concert of action by the Jews in this country and for greater sacrifices in behalf of their co-religionists throughout the world. To this end he would establish an organization with headquarters in New York and branches in other cities for organizing a system of gathering Jewish statistics and bringing about co-operative acablic record of Mr. Holtzman that is the tion for the melioration of the condition and one buck in the herd and one young of Jews in other countries. The Jewish members of the special committee that population of the United States is not nearlooked up Holtzman's record at the request | ly as large as that of some other countries, but it is large enough to make it a valuable factor in a movement for the better-

A correspondent of the Journal asks "if Indiana levied a uniform military tax throughout the State during the civil war: if so, what was the rate, when did the law take effect, when did it end and for what purpose was the revenue thus raised used?" No such law was enacted and no "military, tax" was levied. The only State taxes imposed during the civil war were those under the general levy for State pur-

THE HUMORISTS.

His Little Game.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. "I understand you have lost your pocketbook, containing valuable papers. I didn't suppose you had any valuable papers." "I haven't, dear boy. But just see the impression the advertisement makes on the commu-

Two Kinds of Pleasure. Wife-I wish we had a nice large country place, where I could give a lawn party. Husband-Just for the pleasure of inviting some of your friends, eh? Wife-Well, yes; and the pleasure of not

"Yes," said the dentist, "to insure painless extraction you'll have to take gas, and that's 50 "Oh," said the farmer, "I guess the old way'll

be best; never mind no gas. "Oh, it aint me that's got the tooth; it's my

A Gentle Critic.

"What do you think of my latest poem?" "It's a wonder," said the friend.

"Could you understand it?" "To a certain extent. There weren't any didn't always see the reason for hitching them together in that particular manner.

Her Mintake.

"When you used to call me the light of your

Within Limits.

"Why, I understood they were simply rolling in wealth." "Well, I believe they have to be rather careful

not to roll too far.

Needed More Time.

Doctor-I should say you have about three Patient-Make it longer, doctor; I can never pay your bill in that time.

Pull.

The doctor was sanguine. "We're going to pull you through," quoth he. "By the leg?" querulously demanded the pa-

tient, a sordid man whose soul, even in that extreme moment, brooded on the matter of expense. | SELLING

SAMPLES OF INDIANA CROPS.

North Manchester Journal. Samuel Egolf tells us that he raised two beets in his garden that weighed five pounds apiece and he considers that a prettay good record.

Plenty of Grass.

Plymouth Tribune. Nobody ever saw so much pasture in | Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Marshall county at this season of the year before. There is grass enough to carry stock half through the winter.

Mr. Mathers's Pumpkins.

Orleans Progress Examiner. "Pumpkin Valley Farm" got to the front

last Monday in good shape. Marion F Mathers, the proprietor of the above mentioned, besides being one of the nicest fellows who ever raised a pumpkin, is the best pumpkin raiser in southern Indiana. As evidence of the fact he presented us with couple of fine large pumpkins from his Pumpkin Valley farm to make pumpkin pies. And pumpkins is not all that Marion raises "by a right smart."

A Yard of Sweet Potatoes.

North Manchester Journal. Heretofore it has been the custom to buy sweet potatoes by the bushel or by the marine is estimated at 16,006,374; and of the and watermelon yield annual crops, and miles southeast of Douglas, near Turicach. pound, but if Isaac Swihart gets his new United States' trading vessels at 3,611,956. the demand in the United States is largest on a spur of the Sierra Madre mountains, of sweet potato in successful growhis office. There is nothing peculiar about it except that the potato is about a yard long and one will make a "mess" for an ordinary family. It is also very easy to handle and a desirable potato in every way. Mr. Swihart, however, gives the credit to his wife for the raising of this potato, she having charge of the garden truck.

Hybrid Potatoes. Rochester Sentinel. About a year ago G. P. Keith saw a potanews item to the effect that the grafting of two potato eyes of different varieties together would produce a hybrid vegetable, Last spring he took a half eye from a peach blow and a half eye from a blue victor and tied the two pieces together, leaving no other eye on either of the pieces. Yesterhe dug the potatoes which grew on vine from the grafted pieces of the two potatoes and found several clean white potatoes which looked like early rose except that they are whiter, larger and have deeper eyes. Mr. Keith expected to get a round, spotted potato from the blue and red varieties grafted together but he didn't, and will plant the pretty hybrids next year and see what he gets from them.

WHAT INDIANA PAPERS SAY.

The Perennial Newspaper Problem. Can any one tell why persons will ask their home newspaper to boost their town

and business and never contribute a cent toward the support of the paper?

Sioux Lady Lecturers Roachdale News. Miss Gole Mira Pinawadle, the Sioux Indian lady, who has been spending her summer vacation at Hotel Inman, left Friday night on her lecture tour in the different cities in the State, first going to Spring-ville and from there to Columbus.

Poor Shade Trees. Sheridan News.

The poorest shade trees on earth are the Carolina poplars. The only redeeming feature they have is their rapid growth. They begin to shed their leaves early in the summer and keep it up continually until they could do nothing better for the appearance of the town than to order the plars cut down and replaced with other

An Elk Farm.

Rensselaer Republican. Charley Pullins is preparing to start ar elk herd on his farm. He has bought of Nelson Morris the remnant of the big drove he has kept for years on his ranch in Keener township. But six are left and these Mr. Pullins and his son have bought. He will

Hint to Sportsmen.

With the coming of the first sharp days ment of the condition of Jews throughout | for the appearance of the jacksnipe on the marshes. When the September storms have cooled the air and a few frosty nights have crisped the grass they come out of the north in scattered flocks and during the Inlian summer weather linger about the wet pastures and bogs of marshy districts until the ice begins to form on pools and ponds, when they continue their journey

Chesterton's Prosperity.

Porter County Vidette. During the past five years Chesterton as a community, has made giant strides and can view with a feeling of considerable satisfaction the results of the efforts made. The town has been incorporated. Twenty miles of good macadam roads lead to it from all directions. Frame business houses have been done away with, a fire department, well equipped, has been established; a town hall has been erected; the factories are running full blast and there is a pay roll of \$20,000 a month coming in from the various industries. Several miles of good sidewalks have been built in | ing the first six months of the current year the town and a number of modern houses have been put up.

The Good Old Times.

Rochester Republican. Things have changed in the past quarter of a century. Three-score years ago the of green apples and salt. The next mornof a pound of epsom salts, and was turned loose in the cow pasture until supper time. when he would come in for a square meal all-right. Now if a boy complains of having a little "stitch" in his side he has "ap pendicitis," and is hustled off to a hospital, starved within an inch of his life. half a dozen surgeons each take a whack at him with pearl handled knives and he

Mr. Daniels's Fame.

Clinton (Ind.) Argus. terday for a few days' rest and recreation | Spain's with the family of his friend and fellowthe same experience as Lord Byron-he went to bed and woke up famous, "His

UNITED STATES CONSULS TELL HOW IT MIGHT BE INCREASED.

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BRITONS INVADING

MACHINERY CHEAPER THAN AMERICANS CAN.

Coburg a Promising Market for Light Automobiles, Rubber Boots and Shoes and Other Articles.

foreign trade. Our exporters cannot compete with the German or French imitators of their own goods, after they have landed their product in Europe. Though the raw material may be more expensive in Europe, the European can sell his finished product cheaper than can the American manufacturer, for what the latter saves on the raw

material he loses in transportation charges. Too large a percentage of the exports from | tities of its fruits to the United States. the United States is shipped in foreign bot- The figures relating to the planting of fruit owners of the medium and low-grade mines toms. A summary of the world's mercantile marine issued on July 10, 1903, puts the total number of steamships at 29,943 with a tonnage of 27,183,365; while sailing vessels number 12,182 with a tonnage of 6,459, 766. The tonnage of England's merchant ing order they will probably sell by the heavily in competition with American en- in the warmer parts of Mexico. These erty is owned by a company composed of terprise. If America's mercantile marine equaled that of England, there is little doubt but that the markets which Great Britain now holds by reason of the low prices at which she sells her goods could be completely captured for this country. Germany's mercantile marine has a tonnage

> nearly equal to that of the United States. Simon W. Hanauer, deputy consul general at Frankfort, Germany, blames American grain shippers for a threatened falling off in the exportation of grain from this country. He states that European purchasers of wheat and corn received from southern parts of the United States seriously complain about the bad condition of the grain when it reaches them. They claim that nearly half of all the maise coming to them from the United States is defective, and they are discussing among themselves advisability of discarding the certificates issued by the United States in spectors. Heretofore it has been the custom of the trade to accept these certificates as proof of the sound condition of the grain, and in former years the consignments tallied with the inspector's documentary evidence. Under the present usage the recipients of the grain, though the goods be found damaged on arrival, have no remedy at law or recovery for loss sustained, as the inspectors' certificate protects

There has recently been organized in the city of Chemnitz, Germany, an exporting house having for its object the importation of cheap American hoisery into Germany and the exportation of the same to the Orient. The buyers of Oriental firms have long made Germany their field of operation, and it is the purpose of the new enterprise to bring American goods into close mpetition with German goods and demonstrate their superior qualities by actual comparison. Germany cannot produce as good an article in this line for as little money as can the United States. Hoisery for Oriental markets should be heavy and closely woven, for as sandals are commonly worn in the East stockings must be made

Consul General Hughes writes from Coburg, Germany, that the section in which he is stationed affords a promising market for many varieties of American manufactures. He believes that small automobiles or runabouts of American make, of from six to ten-horse power, would meet with a good sale in that district. Some fifty automobile companies have sent English catalogues, which are worse than useless, as the people will not look at them. What is wanted is a light machine, easily workednot a complicated piece of machinery-with good brake power, as the country is very hilly, and above all a machine that is not too expensive. He advises the opening of fence off a tract of hilly brush for them a small depot either there or in some neigh- exclusive of government supplies and gold to range in. There are four cows, or does, boring city where the goods can be shown and explained and where duplicate parts can be quickly and easily had. This latter is a very important matter, as German makers do not care to repair foreign (especially American) machines if they can

Rubber boots and shoes could be sold Coburg to advantage, as the people now send to Berlin for goods of this kind and have no chance to make a selection; and there is no place in the world where so primitive a gas stove sells for so much oney as in Coburg. It would pay any of our well-known makers to send a few samples to the Coburg City gas works on commission and thus introduce something to the local market worth having While some kinds of California and American dried and evaporated fruits are for sale in that district, the really good article is not to be had, and conse

our fruits are declared not as high class as the Metz and other German brands. Our large exporting houses can rest assured that much better markets are to be had in the middle and southern parts of the German empire than in Hamburg or Berlin, especially for this class of goods, as the people are great preserved-fruit eaters and the ocal fruits are neither extra good nor cheap. The best way to send them is in German explaining just how the fruits are to be treated or served. In 1902 samples of coal were tried in the factories of Coburg and gave most satisfactory results, but nothing has since been lone to even retain the ground won. The British have been more appreciative of the business possibilities in this line and durthe importation of British coal for the

porcelain factories of Coburg amounted to 2,444,688 tons. There is a demand in that district for useful carriage, heavy draft and a few selected saddle horses, but only a few American horses have been for sale. Owing to the stony and hilly nature of the country, eastern horses do very well, but western animals' hoofs go to pieces too quickly There is also quite an opening for very ponies to take the place of dogs as used at present in pulling butcher, milk and other carts. A good agent for an inexpensive but retable class of small chemical fire engines, "worms" and he was made to swallow a if sent through the smaller towns, etc., half bottle of Frey's vermifuge, a quarter giving practical exhibitions of his apparat-

us, would do a good business. Since Spain lost Cuba and Porto Rico and sold her Philippine gold brick to the United States, she has been turning her attention to her long neglected internal resources. is turned over to his friends or the under- put of iron as amounting to \$7,874,000 and coal \$4,535,500 in 1901. The output of copper and lead is increasing. In that year there were 3.049 mining establishments in the country, employing 88,382 persons, and 138 rolling mills and iron works, employing Mr. John Daniels, of Linton, came up yes- 22 167 persons. Within the last ten years importation of machinery In 1902 it amounted to 35,626 tons. which 12.130 tons came from Germany, 10,044 tons from England, and 1,859 tons from Switzerland. Our American manufacroad freight charges on her machinery ex-ports, can export machinery to Spain, it appears as if American manufacturers.

Beirut as a trade center is rich in possibilities. It is connected with Damascus by the Beirut-Damascus railroad, as well as by a magnificent road built by the French between 1857 and 1863. The railroad has been extended to Hauran, 154 miles further into the interior. Thirty-five miles of this railway is over the Lebanon mountains, and is constructed on an incline with toothed rails. From Hauran as a center several roads run off into the interior, one to Hama, thus uniting the Bekaa plains with the sea. In 1893 an artificial harbor was built at Beirut, which was joined with the Damas-cus railroad in 1903. The high charges for port and quay duties are damaging Beirut beyond its power to remedy. Tripoli, a few miles to the north of Beirut, with good roads into the interior, is advancing. whole country is opening up and offers excellent opportunities for parties interested and industrial labor-saving machines.

in the sale of many kinds of agricultural Among the articles for which that market is open are iron pipes, which sell well. English wares are winning their against others that were found to be shamefully thin and weak. The pipes are sold according to diameter. Those of ordinary diameter, from 4 of an inch to 2 inches, bring an average price of 22 cents per meter, provided the average weight is 3 pounds per meter. There is also a field for sewing machines. The number ported is gradually increasing. Enameled ware is wanted. Beirut's commercial importance is constantly increasing. Since the Suez canal cut off the caravan trade that WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 .- Sea freights once went by way of Aleppo and Damascus are sapping the foundations of American turned naturally to Beirut, the safest of her harbors. The city has always been known for its silk industries, and is a good point at which to pick up Oriental fabrics.

XXX latter part of August to the Department | dence of the mineral wealth of northern of Commerce and Labor, Mexico promises to become a great fruit-growing country. holds for this wonderful section, when im-It promises also to send considerable quantrees during recent years are very impor-They have been planted all over the republic; almost every section being well suited to fruit raising. While it is that some fruit trees require years for their growth, there are others that yield rich crops in one, two or three years. The for just such fruit as this. The various may be added to the fruit exports to the United States.

It is a remarkable fact that this country while making every effort to secure commercial preponderance in Europe and south America neglects the opportunities afforded her in the neighboring States. But little attention is paid to trade movements either in Canada or Mexico.

xxx The bureau of statistics, quoting from a recent report of the German consul at Odessa to his government, says a sharp contest in the sale of agricultural machinery has just broken out in Russia. Britain has succeeded, by means of cheap sea freights, in securing the lead in the sales of steam thrashers with locomotive attachments. America was once supreme Russia is making every effort to emancipate herself from foreign agricultural machines, particularly rins and cutting, sawing, drilling. fulling and scutching machines. and schutching machines Russia has proressed so far and so fast as to exclude competition. The mowing machines nported into Russia are mostly American. Vitn these neither Germany nor England can compete. America and Germany send rakes, but the German rakes are bound to vanish entirely from the Russian market, The plows used are mostly of Russian cture. The American plow offers the Russian no particular advantage; but American knives and machine blades are eing bought in large numbers. offers a market for milk separators

has never been properly considered.

frums of separators are admitted free of

A factory in northern Russia for-

The

merly imported the drums from Scandinavia, made the other parts itself and put them all together. The demand for oil presses is growing greater. The favorite old-fashioned methpressing the oil out by means of oak beams is giving way to modern meth-South Russian factores have the advantage offered by being able to produce a simple, sensible oil press -one that finds favor and sells well. The Ural country, cis-Caucasia, and Manchuria offer markets for all kinds of machines and apparatus. for mills, bake shops, sugar refineries, distilleries, tanneries, etc., are needed. An agent with a knowledge of the lands and their languages would win in the effort to Eastern Siberia offers an enormous field for iron and steel ware for ouilding purposes, also for tools, etc., for carpenters and locksmiths. There is also large demand for guns and hunting ma-The United States by establishing a base of supplies leads the trade in this line. The buyer in those far-off parts never bothers about catalogues. He pre-

fers to pick from a large assortment and will pay any price demanded. The returns of Philippine commerce for May, 1903, about to be published by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Deislands aggregated for the month \$6,872,982, ported for April of the present year, the value of which exceeded that for any single month since American occupation Importations amounted to \$3,391,655, being considerably in excess of the monthly average as a result of heavy purchases of foodstuffs, rice imports alone approximating nearly a million and three-quarters dollars' worth. The outgoing trade for the month of May included shipments of Philippin products to the value of \$3,481,327. eleven months ended May 31, 1903, the total

trade amounted to \$60,576,245, while for the corresponding period of 1902 the value was \$50,824,090 The gain indicated by the foregoing figures is due to the extraordinary increase in exports, especially of hemp, which shows a trade of \$19,606,211 in the eleven months ended May 31, 1903, as against \$14,513,875 in the same period of 1902. Copra shipments also are on the increase, and the exportation of this product now ranks second in importance, followed by sugar and tobacco. A material decrease is shown in the cigar trade as compared with record figures for

the previous year. Customs revenues to the value of eight and a half millions were collected during eleven months of 1903, an increase amounthalf-pound glasses or tins, with labels in | ing to over a million dollars as compared

with the previous year. PRINCETON'S COLOR LINE.

Rejection of Filipino Student Causes

Unfavorable Comment.

New York Times. A little town out in Indiana, which bears -not very worthily, we fear-the name of fit-to draw the "color line" against a little eler and has decided that he shall not attend the school that is honored by the presence of its own precious infants. This is pretty bad business, mingling stupidity and meanness in about equal parts. Presum-ably the exclusion of the little Filipino is based on the ignorant supposition everybody with a complexion darker than "brunette" is some sort of a negro and therefore to be kept at a distance-except when he can be made useful to his betters. when, of course, no limits need be placed on the closeness of his approach or the intimacy of his association. As it happens, however, the Filipino, big or little, is not negro, even of a sort, and, though his skin is sometimes pretty black, his hair, in spite of all temptation, remains straight he himself is an indubitable member in full standing of our own far-flung family. Princeton, Ind., would better think again; it has, as Mr. Devery might say, ing several thinks coming, and the sooner it utilizes them the better for its reputation. first, and for its interests, part of the United States Princeton is deep-ly concerned with having as many Filipitions, but in looking at things in the Ameron itself seems to have large need. If, wever, the youth in question carn the more important lesson there, per-naps it is as well that Princeton's public schools were closed to him. He will find

with all their advantages, should be able to fill a large part of Spanish machinery MINES IN NORTH MEXICO

ONE OF THE RICHEST MINERAL SEC-TIONS IN MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

Lack of Transportation Facilities Has

Hindered Development-\nricty of Orc.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. DOUGLAS, A. T., Sept. 25.-Chihuahua and Sonora, the two northernmost States The of the Mexican republic, are among the that is blessed among all others, excepting only the United States, with mineral wealth. Chihuahua is an older and more densely populated State, and its mines have the advantage of age, but this is being offset quite rapidly by the greater amount of new work undertaken in the sister State Juarez, opposite El Paso, traverses northwestern Chihuahua and passes over into the edge of eastern Sonora, but there are without rail communication, and as the topography is rugged, the country more to Bagdad and Mecca, Syrian commerce has or less arid, and natural resources of fuel remain undeveloped, mining is done under considerable disadvantages. In fact only mines that are very rich can be made to pay, and that there are so many properties According to a report made during the netting handsome profits is ample evi-Mexico, and a promise of what the future proved facilities of transportation and developed coal mines shall have given the an opportunity to operate their properties to advantage. Among the newer properties of north-

western Sonora none have attracted more plants that produce the pineapple, melon or El Tigre mines, lying about sixty-five Bisbee and Kansas City men, and they believe that they have another Palmillas mine, such as has made Pedro Alvarado once a poor poet, the richest man in Mexico -so rich that the story goes that he has offered to pay off the national debt. About sixty men are now employed and large force of peons is working on a new wagon road that will give a decent outlet for the ore and inlet for machinery and supplies. The mine is near the Rio Bavabispe, sometimes called the North Yaqui river, the carries both gold and silver, often in sensational quantities, but the main reliance is placed on the gold. The ore is divided into three grades. The first grade, running into values of thousands of dollars per ton, and the second grade, running in the hundreds, are shipped by burros from the mine to Turicachi, and thence to the smelters at El Paso. The third-class ore, in which everything running less than a hundred dollars per ton, is stocked at the mine, awaiting the building of a mill. The great cost of operating a mine in the Sierra Madres is shown by the withholding of ore running nearly a hundred dollars per ton in gold and silver, because the cost of transportation and smelting would eat up nearly all the profits. Some day all this will be changed and mines that cannot be worked now will be worth milli

AS TO COPPER MINES The Moctezuma Copper Company's mine at Nacosari, south of Douglas, is a striking example of an entirely different class of mine and is of deeper interest for the reason that it is the first low-grade property in Sonora to be developed upon the scale necessary to return a profit. A gold silver mine, if rich enough, can be worked at the most inaccessible and costly point found in the habitable world, but a w-grade mine requires good transportation facilities and the latest and best in mahinery, methods and management, all of which requires much time and more Only the strongest concerns can afford to develop a big low-grade mine, ye it is shown by a brief glance at the the big dividend payers of the world that a majority of the most profitable mines are of low grade, making their enormous profits through the treatment o The famous Calumet profit on each ton. Hecla mine, of Lake Superior, which holds first place for dividends paid among average of but 21/2 per cent. copper from its rock-a percentage that practical n consider hopeless in Mexico or Arizona, yet which has returned dividends of more than because of the combination of favorable circumstances as to transportation, labor, with one of the greatest ore bodies ever opened. Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co. are upon an enormous scale and the success of the experiment will be of untold value to Sonora, where there are many large ore

The Nacosari mines of the Moctezuma Copper Company are, without question, and silver, being even greater than that re- among the very greatest ore bodies ever opened, ranking with such properties as the Rio Tinto, of Spain, which has known ore reserves of 120,000,000 tons. Just how extensive the ore bodies of the Nacosari may eventually prove nobody knows. All that can be said is that there is ore everywhere. with millions of tons in sight. The entire mountain, which rises more than 3,300 feet above the plain on which the town of Nacosari is located, seems to have a cop-

> TUNNELED THROUGH COPPER. A tunnel, started about 1,500 feet below the crest of the mountain, has penetrated the hill from side to side, a distance of about 3,500 feet. From the center of this main tunnel crosscut tunnels have been sent for a quarter mile in both directions The tunnels are almost entirely in ore for their entire distance. Seams and veins of this ore run quite high in copper, but the average is only 2 to 3 per cent. The present annual output of the mine is about 10,-000,000 pounds of refined copper, and this is secured from the richer veins, but eventually it is hoped to smelt practically every-thing. This will be possible because of the nature of the ore, which is well adapted to concentration, being highly silicous, and giving a saving of 90 per cent. in concentration. About 40 per cent, of the concentrates goes direct to the smelter, and 60 per cent, is briquetted, a mixture of about 5 per cent. clay being added for a binder in

The reduction plant of the Montezume Company is large and modern, and is estimated to have cost about \$2,500,000, including concentrator, smelter and sundry misllaneous improvements. A notable feature of the operation of this plant is the remarkably good results secured from the se of gas, which is used for power pro-The gas is made from woo the efficiency attained is the admiration of mechanical engineers and mining men acquainted with the difficulties in the way of securing cheap and satisfactory motive listrict some distance from rail communica-

tion, and hundreds of miles from develor At Pilares de Teras, some thirty miles from the Nacosari mines, is the famous Cinco de Mayo mines, owned by the Negociacion Minera Pilares de Teras, of which Col. Francisco Garcia is the largest owner. The mine is in the zona libre, or free zone Mexico, which parallels the American oundary line for a width of about twenty eagues. The mines have been the subher of lives have been lost in attacking and defending the property. The mines are in a mountain of quartz, and the ore values are sensational, silver sulphide ores carrying small amounts of gold and copper, bemined that run as high as \$5,000 and even \$10,000 per ton. The cost of shippin ore to El Paso and paying smelter charges formerly about \$200 tune at some future time, contain thou-500 per ton in value. No small amo ore is scattered along the old Oaxaca trail, where the path, sufficiently wide in many places for the passage of but a single load-ed burro, gave rise to many accidenta, meetings, in which a \$2 jackass with a thousand-dollar load of ore, went over the trail and a few hundred feet down a per-

cular gorge. HORACE J. STEVEN